## **ORANGE COUNTY EMS AGENCY** PARAMEDIC PHARMACOLOGY HANDBOOK

CLASSIFICATION: Parenteral water and sodium chloride supplement  MECHANISM OF ACTION: Isotonic solution of sodium chloride in water.  Volume expansion. Diluting/dissolving drugs. Flushing IV catheters. Nebulized saline for croup.  Titrate to perfusion, maximum 20 ml/kg, repeated once prior to BH contact.  Titrate to perfusion, maximum 20 ml/kg, repeated once prior to BH contact.  May use nebulized saline for croup.  May use nebulized saline for croup.  Titrate to perfusion, maximum 20 ml/kg, repeated once prior to BH contact.  May use nebulized saline for croup.  Bacteriostatic sodium chloride injection should be avoided in neonates.  Bacteriostatic sodium chloride injection should be avoided in neonates.	MEDICATION: SODIUM CHLORIDE 0.9% (Normal Saline)	ADULT DOSE	PEDIATRIC DOSE	SIDE EFFECTS	PRECAUTIONS/COMMENTS
<ul> <li>250 ml bags for IV infusion</li> <li>1000 ml bags for IV infusion</li> </ul>	CLASSIFICATION: Parenteral water and sodium chloride supplement  MECHANISM OF ACTION:  Isotonic solution of sodium chloride in water.  INDICATIONS: Volume expansion. Diluting/dissolving drugs. Flushing IV catheters. Nebulized saline for croup.  DOSAGE FORMS: 250 ml bags for IV infusion	maximum 2 liters prior	maximum 20 ml/kg, repeated once prior to BH contact.  May use nebulized saline		patients with renal impairment to avoid volume overload.  • Use with caution in patients with congestive heart failure or liver disease.  • Bacteriostatic sodium chloride injection should

Revised: 3/97

Implement: 7/97 Disk: TX Guideline:Pharmacology PH-100